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Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Horse and Cow

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was actually contracted from the horse or whether it was merely a queer coincidence. In volume I of Hutyra's *Pathology and Therapeutics of the Disease of Domestic Animals* mention is made that a few cases have been reported in which caretakers have contracted the disease from an affected horse.

In spite of the rare cases of apparent transmission, this case may suggest that the condition of purpura hemorrhagica be handled cautiously.

—J. Moret, '42

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Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Horse and Cow. On March 31, 1942 an

eight-year-old Hereford cow was admitted to the clinic. No history of the case was obtained.

Examination of the left eye revealed a growth on the membrana nictitans measuring one inch in diameter, and the cornea was found to be involved also. This enlargement was grossly typical of a squamous cell carcinoma. Stained fresh smears and paraffin sections both showed it to be a malignant tumor which was badly infected.



Carcinoma in the cow

Because of the extension to the cornea it was necessary to enucleate the eye. The cow was placed on the operating table, and the area around the eye shaved and tincture of iodine applied.

Two percent procaine was injected liberally throughout the orbit and ocular recess. The eyelids were closed with con-



Carcinoma in the horse

tinuous silk sutures and the skin incised completely around the eye one-half inch from the edge of the lids. The tarsal glands, lacrimal gland, and adipose tissue were carefully dissected from the overlying skin without puncturing the conjunctival sac. Dissection was carried to the rim of the orbit, and with curved scissors, the ocular muscles, optic nerve, and vessels were severed. This completely removed the eyeball with all the secreting tissue and associated structures. A gauze bipp pack was placed in the orbital recess and the skin edges brought into apposition with two sets of continuous silk sutures. One set was started at the lateral canthus and extended two-thirds of the way across the orbit. A separate line of sutures was then made from this point to the medial canthus. This was done to facilitate treatment of the wound without removing all of the sutures, and also to improve the appearance of the wound.

The following day the medial set of sutures was removed and the pack withdrawn. Liquid bipp was injected into the orbit. For the next ten days treatment consisted of daily irrigations with potassium permanganate 1-3000. On March 13 the remaining sutures were removed and the animal was dismissed from the clinic.

On April 30, 1942, an eight-year-old grey gelding with a similar condition was presented at the clinic. The nictitating membrane of the right eye also showed an enlargement, pink in color, with a cauliflower-like surface, and about one inch

long and three-quarters of an inch wide. Again no history could be obtained.

The eye was anesthetized with four per cent butyn and a section of the growth removed. Frozen sections were made and microscopic examination showed it to be a badly fected squamous cell carcinoma. There was no visible transfer to the adjacent structures of the eye.

An ounce and a half of chloral hydrate was given via the stomach tube and the horse was placed on the table. The enucleation of the eye was carried out in the same manner as before. Examination of the eye after its removal revealed a transfer of the malignancy to the eyeball. The same after treatment was used and the patient is making a satisfactory recovery.

—W. H. Calhoun, '43

3

Perforated Umbilical Hernia in a Foal. The animal, a crossbred Belgian, was first seen on January 15, 1942, at which time there was evidence of

colic with much pain. The hernial sac was hard, distended, and there was some edema of the surrounding tissue. The sac was oval in outline and about 10 by 6 inches in size. There was much pain on pressure over the area, the pulse rate was 60-70 per minute but regular and strong, the temperature was 102.5. A diagnosis of strangulated hernia was made and as attempts at manual reduction were in vain the owner was advised to dispose of the animal.

Two weeks later (January 19, 1942) the animal was seen again. The hernial sac seemed smaller, not painful but more definitely circumscribed. The temperature was 100.5 and the pulse 45-50. There were six openings in the hernial sac, all of which opened internally into a common cavity of the digestive tube. The character of the material discharging from the openings indicated that a loop of colon or a saculation of the caecum had become strangulated and perforated the abdominal wall.

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